

Revisão Bimestral

AULA

1.º bimestre

Complete:

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive Pronouns

My

Your

Its

Her

Its

Your

Hair

Use the correct Possessive Adjective.
Use all possibilities.

- I don't know where my book is.
- I have my own pens and you have yours.
- They bought their car last month.
- I lost my money and she lost hers.
- This is my new book and that is yours.
- Let Susan do her exercise.
- Is this dictionary yours?
- Everybody has his/her own opinion.
- Bob is taller than me.
- I thought the bird built its nest there.
- The bird built old nests.

Livro do Professor

1.ª e 2.ª séries do Ensino Médio



AULA 1

1 Complete:

Possessive Adjectives Possessive Pronouns

My

Mine

Your

Yours

His

His

Her

Hers

Its

Its

Our

Ours

Your

Yours

Their

Theirs

2 Use the correct Possessive in the sentences below. Use all possibilities.

- a) I don't know where my new book is.
- b) I have my own ideas and you have yours.
- c) They brought their own dictionaries.
- d) I lost my money and she lost hers.
- e) This is Helen's book and that is mine/yours/his.
- f) Let Susan finish her exercise while I finish mine.
- g) Is this dictionary yours, Peter?
- h) Everybody has his own likes and dislikes.
- i) Bob is taller than her. (ela)
- j) I brought my pencil and they brought theirs.
- k) The bird built its nest on the top of that old tree.
- l) Boys, are these pens yours?

m) Someone left his booklet on my table.

n) My friends asked to borrow my bike because theirs was broken.

3 Complete:

a) Bobby and Helen love their grandparents. (seus)

b) Ours is the largest house in the neighborhood. (Nossa)

c) "Is this book yours?" (seu) "No, it is hers." (dela)

d) Our (Nosso) new flat is more beautiful than hers. (dela)

e) He must study very much because he wants to be a doctor. My sister wants to be a dentist. (Minha)

f) My house was so old that nobody wanted to buy it. (Minha)

g) This purse isn't mine (minha). It belongs to Natalie. It is hers. (dela)

4 Rewrite the sentences below according to the example.

"This is my book. This book is **mine**."

a) This is her car. This car is hers.

b) That is our old friend. That old friend is ours.

c) This is his new machine. That new machine is his.

d) Those are their dollars. Those dollars are theirs.

5 Choose the best Possessive Adjective or Possessive Pronoun in each sentence below.

a) I see that one of your colleagues has had an accident. (yours/your/mine/theirs/ours)

b) It is one of my habits to get up early. (mine/yours/hers/my/theirs)

c) It was one of my father's favorite expressions. (mine/yours/hers/my/theirs)

d) Any of her ideas would be welcome. (mine/hers/theirs/her/ours)

e) I've seen all John's drawings; now I want to see one of yours, Bob. (yours/your/her/our/their)

6 Complete with the missing possessives.

a) That's not Bob's coat. His is a blue one.

b) Open your books, boys and girls!

c) Everybody has to study very much to get success in life, because everybody has his own goal. George, what is your main goal in life?

d) Charlie is not sure of his opinions.

e) Beth is going to the movies with a friend of hers.

f) The baby is sucking its finger.

g) The child broke its toys last week.

7 Turn into English.

a) Meus documentos estão no meu bolso; onde estão os teus?

My documents are in my pocket, where are yours?

b) Nossa casa é a mais bonita da cidade. Você concorda ou não?

Our house is the most beautiful in the city. Do you agree or not?

c) Eu fiz o meu dever de casa e Beth fez o dela.

I did my homework and Beth did hers.

d) Um dos meus tios trouxe aquele relógio da China.

One of my uncles / An uncle of mine brought that watch from China.

e) Todos os amigos do meu pai são italianos.

All my father's friends are from Italy.

f) Todos têm suas preferências.

Everybody has his likes and dislikes.

Exercícios-Tarefa

Choose the best answer to the questions below.

1 A child should learn how to respect parents.

a) his b) her c) its d) it e) theirs

Resolução:

A palavra "parents" é um substantivo. Portanto, só pode ser antecedido por um pronome possessivo adjetivo.

Resposta: C

2 A tooth of is broken, driving her mad.

a) his b) hers c) it d) their e) my

Resolução:

"One of her teeth" corresponde a "A tooth of hers"

Resposta: B

3 Everybody should bring own pencil.

a) her b) hers c) his d) theirs e) them

Resolução:

Everybody/somebody/someone tem como pronome correspondente "his".

Resposta: C

4 They went on holiday with three friends of .

a) their b) her c) theirs d) my e) your

Resolução:

"Three of their friends" tem como correspondente "three friends of theirs".

Resposta: C

5 is the most beautiful garden in the block.

a) our b) their c) your d) ours e) my

Resolução:

Poderíamos completar a lacuna com "Our garden", mas para evitar redundância utiliza-se o pronome possessivo "Ours".

Resposta: D

AULA 2

1 How can I say in English?

a) lado esquierdo: left side

b) cérebro: brain

c) corpo: body

d) vaso sanguíneo: blood vessel

e) fluir: to flow

f) coração: heart

g) pele: skin

h) ossos: bones

i) substituir: to replace

j) cerca de: about

k) dois terços: two thirds

l) calorias: calories

m) queimar: to burn

2 Put into English.

a) Quando você se movimenta, seu corpo utiliza unidades de energia chamadas calorias.

When you move, your body uses units of energy called calories.

b) O lado esquerdo do seu cérebro controla o lado direito do seu corpo.

The left side of your brain controls the right side of your body.

c) Ela pretende visitar seus avós no seu tempo de folga.

She intends to visit her grandparents in her spare time.

d) Ela começou a fazer dieta há 3 anos.

She started dieting three years ago.

e) Quantos anos você tem?

How old are you?

3 What is the opposite of:

a) Sick: healthy

b) Bad: good

c) Slow: fast

d) Short: tall

e) To start: to finish

f) Right: wrong

g) Easy: difficult, hard

h) Truth: lie

i) Profits: losses

4 Match the columns.

1) quiz (e)

a) camada

2) big toe (h)

b) barra

3) layer (a)

c) dois terços

4) bone (g)

d) saudável

5) healthy (d)

e) teste

6) bar (b)

f) rapidamente

7) fast (f)

g) osso

8) two-thirds (c)

h) dedão do pé

5 Mixed exercises.

a) Give a synonym for **costly**: expensive

b) Write the opposite of **costly**: cheap

c) The plural form for **foot**: feet

d) The singular form for **children**: child

e) The feminine of **son** is: daughter

f) The opposite of **male** is: female

g) How can I say "doença" in English? sickness/illness/disease/ailment

h) **Threat** is the same as: menace

i) **Spare time** is the same as: free time

j) In Portuguese, **College** means: faculdade

k) How can I say "colegial" in English? high school

6 Write the Simple Past and the Past Participle of the following verbs and translate them.

a) to start, started, starred = começar

b) to take, took, taken = levar
 c) to find, found, found = achar
 d) to give, gave, given = dar

7 Complete with **also**, **too** or **either**.

a) She is also my friend.
 b) She is my friend too.
 c) She isn't my friend either.
 d) They never tell the truth either.
 e) He also likes pop music.
 f) He likes pop music too.
 g) She also speaks English.
 h) She speaks English too.
 i) She doesn't speak English either.
 j) Peter also knows the truth.
 k) Mary and John are also teachers.
 l) Everybody is from Brazil too.
 m) Everybody is also from Brazil.

8 Translate the underlined words or expressions in each sentence.

a) You can try again if you want to. (tentar)
 b) John will be tried next month. (será julgado)
 c) I tried to use the cell phone last week. (tentei)
 d) Give me one more try. (chance)

Exercícios-Tarefa:

1 Don't confound the following verbs.

To find= _____

To fund= _____

To found= _____

Complete the following sentences with the verbs translated above:

a) The research was _____ by the tobacco industry. (funded)
 b) He has _____ a very good solution for his problem. (found)

c) This church was _____ by a very important priest. (founded)

Resolução:

Apenas a tradução dada.

to find: achar, to fund: financiar, to founded: fundar

Respostas: a) funded b) found c) founded

2 All of the following alternatives mean "doença" in English, except one. Which one?

a) illness c) sickness e) malady
 b) disease d) menace

Resolução:

menace = threat = ameaça

Resposta: D

3 Traduza:

a) siblings: _____
 b) drug: _____
 c) space shuttle mission: _____
 d) research: _____
 e) shoulder: _____
 f) chest: _____
 g) thumb: _____
 h) knee: _____
 i) elbow: _____

Resolução:

a) irmãos
 b) remédio, droga
 c) missão espacial
 d) pesquisa
 e) ombro
 f) peito, tórax
 g) polegar
 h) joelho
 i) cotovelo



AULA 1

1 Complete with **she** or **her** the sentences below:

a) Peter is taller than her.
b) Peter is taller than she is.

2 Complete with the right degree using Comparatives or Superlatives of Superiority:

a) São Paulo is hotter (hot) than Santa Catarina.
b) Manaus is the hottest (hot) place in Brazil.
c) In your opinion, who is the best (good) and the worst (bad) soccer player in your country?
d) Mary is becoming fatter. (fat)
e) Peter is getting taller and taller. (tall)
f) Fred is becoming thinner. (thin)
g) What is the most charming (charming) girl in your classroom?
h) Do you think that Geography is easier (easy) than History?
i) Prices in São Paulo are higher (high) than in Santos.
j) This restaurant is not so expensive. In fact, it is the cheapest (cheap) restaurant in town.
k) My father is the wisest (wise) person that I know.
l) Girls are shyer (shy) than boys.
m) Beth is more beautiful (beautiful) than Suey.
n) John is the nicest (nice) person in the city.
o) Do you think that health and happiness are more important (important) than money?
p) Does your mother think that Campinas is more peaceful (peaceful) than São Paulo?

3 Turn into English:

a) Ela está ficando cada vez mais bonita.

She is becoming more and more beautiful.

b) Peter está se tornando cada vez mais rico.

Peter is becoming richer and richer.

c) O Brasil está se tornando cada vez mais poderoso.

Brazil is getting more and more powerful.

d) A vida em Londres está ficando cada vez mais cara.

Life in London is becoming more and more expensive.

e) Quanto mais cedo sairmos, melhor.

The sooner we leave, the better.

f) Quanto mais tarde sairmos, pior.

The later we leave, the worse.

g) Quanto menos você estudar, pior.

The less you study, the worse.

h) Jane está de dieta. Ela está ficando cada vez mais magra.

Jane is on a diet. She is becoming thinner and thinner.

i) Eu tenho três irmãos. Meu irmão mais velho é advogado.

I have three brothers. My oldest brother is a lawyer.

4 Complete:

a) It's becoming harder and harder to find a job in São Paulo.

b) Traveling is becoming more and more expensive.

c) The weather is becoming hotter and hotter here.

d) The more expensive the hotel, the better the service.

e) The longer the phone call, the more you have to pay.

f) Which is the best / worst student among them?

6 Choose the best word to complete the sentences below:

a) The streets of London are rocking-or at least
(at least / at last / lasting) rolling again.

b) Last week the traffic- clogged (clog / clogging / clogged) metropolis began
(begins / begun / began) demanding a 8 dollar congestion charge (charging / charge / charged) from all daytime motorists entering the busiest (busy / busier / busiest) areas of the city.

7 Match the columns:

1. congestion	a) esquema
2. nearly	b) temporada, época
3. scheme	c) quase
4. until	d) placa de licenciamento
5. season	e) até
6. registration plate	f) congestionamento

1	2	3	4	5	6
F	C	A	E	B	D

8 Write the Simple Past, Past Participle and translation of the following verbs:

a) to hurt hurt / hurt = ferir

b) to sleep slept / slept = dormir

c) to pay paid / paid = pagar

d) to begin began / begun = começar

9 Translate the underlined expressions:

a) He picked up the baby and gently rocked her.
To rock: balançar

b) Fatty food may clog your arteries.
To clog: entupir

c) The teacher's union is demanding a 10% pay rise this year.
To demand: exigir

d) Is there a charge for children or do they go free?
Charge: taxa, cobrança

10 Choose the best answer to each sentence:

a) Do you think that the train is on time (time / timer / on time / timed) or will be late?

b) It's difficult to make a decision without (with / of / without) knowing all the facts.

c) Peter was so tired that he feel asleep (fall asleep / fallen asleep / fell asleep)

11 Put into English:

a) pais: parents

b) apreciar: to enjoy

c) significar: to mean

d) pesquisa: research

e) também: too

f) dados: data

g) frequentemente: often

h) sem sono: sleepless

12 Put into English:

a) Meus pais também apreciaram muito a festa ontem. My parents (also) enjoyed the party very much yesterday, (too).

b) Os dados estão frequentemente certos. The data are often correct.

13 Translate the following words:

a) fine: multa

b) improvement: melhoria

c) smoothly: tranquilamente

d) to remain: permanecer

e) traffic jam: congestionamento

Exercícios-Tarefa

1 Complete the following sentences with the words below:

although – to employ – against – to flow – to start up – cash

a) I didn't have my cheque book so I paid in _____.

b) The traffic began _____ normally again.

c) More people are now _____ in service industries than in manufacturing.

d) He decided to go, _____ I begged him not to.

e) She's always rebelled _____ authority.

f) Her mother _____ a new business in tourism.

Resolução:

a) cash: em dinheiro
 b) to flow: fluir
 c) employed: empregado
 d) although: embora
 e) against: contra
 f) started up: começou

A criança está ficando cada vez mais timida.
 Resposta: C

5 The more _____ you, _____ I love you.

a) more _____
 b) the more _____
 c) the most _____

Resolução:
 Sabe que mais você, mais eu lhe amo.
 Resposta: B

6 It is too noisy here. Can we go somewhere _____?

a) quietest
 b) quieter
 c) most quiet

Resolução:

Era barulhento demais aqui. Podemos ir a algum lugar mais silencioso?
 Resposta: B

7 Santos is the _____ football team in Brazil.

a) better
 b) best
 c) worse

Resolução:
 O Santos é o melhor time do Brasil.

Resposta: B

Exercícios-Tarefas

AULA 2

8 *Task... Getting Enough Sleep?*

— ou hora de — sono de — sono — volume of — rigorofilia
 One of the things about groups

2 Don't forget the difference between until and up to!

a) I was here _____ after ten last night.

b) _____ 10 people can follow me.

Resolução

a) until: até, para tempo
 b) up to: até, para quantidade máxima

adverbs: **until** **up to**

a) grades _____
 b) older _____
 c) later _____

adverbs: **grades** **older** **later**

3 Translations

a) to sleep: _____
 b) noisy: _____
 c) light sleeper: _____
 d) hardly: _____

adverbs: **sleep** **noisy** **light** **hardly**

a) I'm not _____ very well.
 b) My father is a _____ light sleeper.

adverbs: **not** **very** **well** **father** **light** **sleeper**

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